What is claimed is:

1. A progressive power lens belonging to a series of progressive power lenses which is designed such that lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have substantially the same basic specification and said lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have different base curves, said progressive power lens having a front surface and a rear surface,

at least one of said front and rear surfaces including: a distance portion having refractive power for distance vision; a near portion having refractive power for near vision; and a middle portion in which refractive power continuously changes to connect the refractive power of the distance portion and the refractive power of the near portion,

wherein if a first lens and a second lens randomly chosen from said series of progressive power lenses have a common spherical refractive power Sph [diopter] at distance reference points thereof, the Sph is greater than or equal to +1, and a base curve BC_1 of the first lens is smaller than a base curve BC_2 of the second lens, said first and second lenses satisfy a condition:

$$\frac{\dfrac{Wds\,(BC_1, Sph)}{Wns\,(BC_1, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt\,(BC_1, Sph)}{Wnt\,(BC_1, Sph)}} < \frac{\dfrac{Wds\,(BC_2, Sph)}{Wns\,(BC_2, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt\,(BC_2, Sph)}{Wnt\,(BC_2, Sph)}} \quad \cdots (1)$$

where Wdt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of additional dioptric power AD [diopter] which is defined as a difference of the refractive power at a distance reference point and the refractive power at a near reference point, Wdt being measured in a horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in a vertical direction by a certain distance from a geometrical origin of said progressive power lens, Wnt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wnt being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin, Wds represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wds being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin, Wns represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wns being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin.

2. The progressive power lens according to claim 1, wherein said first and second lenses further satisfy a condition:

$$\frac{\dfrac{Wds(BC_1, Sph)}{Wns(BC_1, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt(BC_1, Sph)}{Wnt(BC_1, Sph)}} < \frac{\dfrac{Wds(BC_2, Sph)}{Wns(BC_2, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt(BC_2, Sph)}{Wnt(BC_2, Sph)}} < 1 \qquad \cdots (3).$$

3. A progressive power lens belonging to a series of progressive power lenses which is designed such that lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have substantially the same basic specification and said lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have different base curves, said progressive power lens having a front surface and a rear surface,

at least one of said front and rear surfaces including: a distance portion having refractive power for distance vision; a near portion having refractive power for near vision; and a middle portion in which refractive power continuously changes to connect the refractive power of the distance portion and the refractive power of the near portion,

wherein if a first lens and a second lens randomly chosen from said series of progressive power lenses have a common spherical refractive power Sph [diopter] at distance reference points thereof, the Sph is smaller than or equal to -1, and a base curve BC_1 of the first lens is smaller than a base curve BC_2 of the second lens, said first and second lenses satisfy a condition:

$$\frac{\dfrac{Wds\,(BC_1, Sph)}{Wns\,(BC_1, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt\,(BC_1, Sph)}{Wnt\,(BC_1, Sph)}} > \frac{\dfrac{Wds\,(BC_2, Sph)}{Wns\,(BC_2, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt\,(BC_2, Sph)}{Wnt\,(BC_2, Sph)}} \quad \cdots (2)$$

where Wdt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of additional dioptric power AD [diopter] which is defined as a difference of the refractive power at a distance reference point and the refractive power at a near reference point, Wdt being measured in a horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in a vertical direction by a certain distance from a geometrical origin of said progressive power lens, Wnt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wnt being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin, Wds represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wds being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin, Wns represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wns being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin.

4. The progressive power lens according to claim 3, wherein said first and second lenses further satisfy a condition:

$$\frac{\dfrac{Wds\,(BC_1, Sph)}{Wns\,(BC_1, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt\,(BC_1, Sph)}{Wnt\,(BC_1, Sph)}} > \frac{\dfrac{Wds\,(BC_2, Sph)}{Wns\,(BC_2, Sph)}}{\dfrac{Wdt\,(BC_2, Sph)}{Wnt\,(BC_2, Sph)}} > 1 \qquad \cdots (4).$$

5. A progressive power lens belonging to a series of progressive power lenses which is designed such that lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have substantially the same basic specification and said lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have different base curves, said progressive power lens having a front surface and a rear surface,

at least one of said front and rear surfaces including: a distance portion having refractive power for distance vision; a near portion having refractive power for near vision; and a middle portion in which refractive power continuously changes to connect the refractive power of the distance portion and the refractive power of the near portion,

wherein if a first lens and a second lens randomly chosen from said series of progressive power lenses have a common spherical refractive power Sph [diopter] at distance reference points thereof, the Sph is greater than or equal to +1, and a base curve BC_1 of the first lens is smaller than a base curve BC_2 of the second lens, said first and second lenses satisfy a condition:

$$\frac{Wds(BC_1,Sph)}{Wns(BC_1,Sph)} < \frac{Wds(BC_2,Sph)}{Wns(BC_2,Sph)} < 1 \qquad \cdots(5)$$

where Wds represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of additional dioptric power AD [diopter] which is defined as a difference of the refractive power at a distance reference pont and the refractive power at a near reference point, Wds being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin, and Wns represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wns being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin.

6. A progressive power lens belonging to a series of progressive power lenses which is designed such that lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have substantially the same basic specification and said lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have different base curves, said progressive power lens having a front surface and a rear surface,

at least one of said front and rear surfaces including: a distance portion having refractive power for distance vision; a near portion having refractive power for near vision; and a middle portion in which refractive power continuously changes to connect the refractive power of the distance portion and the refractive power of the near portion,

wherein if a first lens and a second lens randomly chosen from said series of progressive power lenses have a common spherical refractive power Sph [diopter] at distance reference points, the Sph is smaller than or equal to -1, and a base curve BC_1 of the first lens is smaller than a base curve BC_2 of the second lens, said first and second lenses satisfy a condition:

$$\frac{Wds(BC_1,Sph)}{Wns(BC_1,Sph)} > \frac{Wds(BC_2,Sph)}{Wns(BC_2,Sph)} > 1 \qquad \cdots(6)$$

where Wds represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of additional dioptric power AD [diopter] which is defined as a difference of the refractive power at a distance reference point and the refractive power at a near reference point, Wds being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin, and Wns represents a width of an area in which surface astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wns being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin.

7. A progressive power lens belonging to a series of progressive power lenses which is designed such that lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have substantially the same basic specification and said lenses belonging to said series of progressive power lenses have different base curves, said progressive power lens having a front surface and a rear surface,

at least one of said front and rear surfaces including: a distance portion having refractive power for distance vision; a near portion having refractive power for near vision; and a middle portion in which refractive power continuously changes to connect the refractive power of the distance portion and the refractive power of the near portion,

wherein a first lens and a second lens randomly chosen from said series of progressive power lenses satisfy a condition if $BC_1 \neq BC_2$ or $Sph_1 \neq Sph_2$:

$$\left|\frac{Wdt(BC_1,Sph_1)}{Wnt(BC_1,Sph_1)}-\frac{Wdt(BC_2,Sph_2)}{Wnt(BC_2,Sph_2)}\right| \leq 1 \qquad \cdots(7)$$

where Wdt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of additional dioptric power AD [diopter] which is defined as a difference of the refractive power at a distance reference point and the refractive power at a near reference point, Wdt being measured in a horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from a geometrical origin of said progressive power lens, Wnt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wnt being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin, BC_1 and BC_2 respectively represent base curves of the first and second lenses, Sph_1 and Sph_2 respectively represent spherical refractive power of the first and the second lenses at distance reference points thereof.

8. The progressive power lens according to claim 7, wherein the first and second lenses further satisfy a condition:

$$\left|\frac{Wdt(BC_1,Sph_f)}{Wnt(BC_1,Sph_f)}-\frac{Wdt(BC_2,Sph_f)}{Wnt(BC_2,Sph_f)}\right|\leq 1 \qquad \cdots(8)$$

where $BC_1 \neq BC_2$, and both of Sph_1 and Sph_2 take a certain value Sph_f ($Sph_1=Sph_2=Sph_f$).

9. The progressive power lens according to claim 8, wherein if the Sph_f is less than 0, the first and second lenses further satisfy a condition:

$$\left|\frac{Wdt(BC_1,Sph_f)}{Wnt(BC_1,Sph_f)}-\frac{Wdt(BC_2,Sph_f)}{Wnt(BC_2,Sph_f)}\right|\leq 0.5 \qquad \cdots(9).$$

10. The progressive power lens according to claim 7, wherein if both of BC_1 and BC_2 take a certain value BC_f ($BC_1=BC_2=BC_f$) and $Sph_1 \neq Sph_2$, the first and second lenses further satisfy a condition:

$$\left|\frac{Wdt(BC_f,Sph_1)}{Wnt(BC_f,Sph_1)}-\frac{Wdt(BC_f,Sph_2)}{Wnt(BC_f,Sph_2)}\right|\leq 1 \qquad \cdots(10).$$

11. The progressive power lens according to claim 1, wherein a length of the middle portion in a vertical direction is greater than or equal to 15 mm and less than or equal to 30 mm.

12. The progressive power lens according to claim 1, wherein the distance portion, the near portion and the middle portion are formed on said rear surface.

13. The progressive power lens according to claim 1,

wherein each of the points at which Wdt and Wds are measured substantially coincides with the distance reference point,

wherein each of the points at which Wnt and Wns are measured substantially coincides with the near reference point.

14. The progressive power lens according to claim 1, wherein each of the certain distances at which Wdt, Wnt, Wds and Wns are measured is 15 mm.

15. A progressive power lens for middle/short distances having a front surface and a rear surface,

at least one of said front and rear surfaces including a distance portion having refractive power for distance vision, a near portion having refractive power for near vision, and a middle portion in which refractive power continuously changes to connect the refractive power of the distance portion and the refractive power of the near portion,

said progressive power lens satisfying a condition:

$$0.8 < \frac{Wdt}{Wnt} < 2.0 \qquad \cdots(11)$$

where Wdt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of additional dioptric power AD [diopter] which is defined as a difference of the refractive power at a distance reference point and the refractive power at a near distance point, Wdt being measured in a horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from a geometrical origin of said progressive power lens, and Wnt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wnt being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin.

16. A progressive power lens for short distance having a front surface and a rear surface,

at least one of said front and rear surfaces including a distance portion having refractive power for distance vision, a near portion having refractive power for near vision, and a middle portion in which refractive power continuously changes to connect the refractive power of the distance portion and the refractive power of the near portion,

said progressive power lens satisfying a condition:

$$0.2 < \frac{Wdt}{Wnt} < 1.0 \qquad \cdots(12)$$

where Wdt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of additional dioptric power AD [diopter] which is defined as a difference of the refractive power at a distance reference point and the refractive power at a near reference point, Wdt being measured in a horizontal direction at a point in the distance portion shifted upward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from a geometrical origin of said progressive power lens, and Wnt represents a width of an area in which transmission astigmatism is less than or equal to one-half of the AD, Wnt being measured in the horizontal direction at a point in the near portion shifted downward in the vertical direction by a certain distance from the geometrical origin.

17. The progressive power lens according to claim 15, wherein a length of the middle portion in a vertical direction is greater than or equal to 15 mm and less than or equal to 30 mm.

18. The progressive power lens according to claim 15, wherein the distance portion, the near portion and the middle portion are formed on said rear surface.

19. The progressive power lens according to claim 15, wherein each of the certain distances at which Wdt and Wnt are measured is 15 mm.